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APPLICATION N	Ю.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/605,039	05,039 09/03/2003		Joseph M. Jacobson	H-355	2038
26245	7590	10/20/2004		EXAMINER	
DAVID J COLE E INK CORPORATION				PASCHALL, MARK H	
733 CONCORD AVE				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138-1002				3742	
				DATE MAILED: 10/20/200	DATE MAILED: 10/20/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

·		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Cumment		10/605,039	JACOBSON ET AL				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
_ -		Mark H Paschall	3742				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports or Reply	ears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence address				
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	6(a). In no event, however, may a re within the statutory minimum of thirty ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT cause the application to become ABA	ply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. HS from the mailing date of this communication. ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	-			
Status							
1)	Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
2a) <u></u> □	This action is FINAL. 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
	closed in accordance with the practice under E.	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D.	11, 453 O.G. 213.				
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>9-20</u> is/are withdrawn Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Applicat	ion Papers						
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examiner The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the deplacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction to the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner and the specific sheet are sheet as a specific sheet and the specific sheet and the specific sheet and the specific sheet are specifically access to the specific sheet and	epted or b) objected to be lrawing(s) be held in abeyand on is required if the drawing(s	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority :	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachmen			·				
	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	• —	ımmary (PTO-413) /Mail Date				
3) 🔲 Infor	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	The state of the s	ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hayashi et al in view of Whitehead et al. Hayashi et al teach the claimed electrophoretic capsules except for showing a gaseous internal phase. Hayashi et al teach a liquid phase. Note that no mention is made of the completeness of filling the capsules with the liquid and some amount of gas would exist in the capsule. The patent to Whitehead et al teaches that a liquid vapor phase exists in the closed vessel in an electrophoretic display and use of the same leads to sharp colors and contrast. In view of this teaching it would have been obvious to modify the Hayashi et al system to also

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include a vapor liquid phase in the capsules, to enhance the colors and contrast. As per claims 2-5 the use of multiple particles is obvious and conventional given wide use of black and white, etc. in such displays. Use of particular charged particles is an obvious design choice, which is dependent on the end use of the device and the colors and shades desired. Use of carbon dioxide as a gas, as per claim 7 is likewise an obvious choice dependent on the end use of the device. As per claim 8 both cited patents teach electrodes to control the electrophoretic particles.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Liang et al and Ikeda et al are cited for disclosing pertinent electrophoretic display systems.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark H Paschall whose telephone number is 703 308-1642. The examiner can normally be reached on 7am - 3pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ehud Gartenberg can be reached on 703 308-2634. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mark H Paschall Primary Examiner Art Unit 3742

Mp